REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1954-55

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. Mysore State occupies a well-defined geographical position in the South India. It comprises a series of uplands with an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. It is surrounded mainly by the Madras State except where the States of Hyderabad and Andhra on the north and north-east, the State of Bombay on the north-west and Coorg on the south-west, form part of its boundaries. From the north to the south, its greatest length is approximately 230 miles; and from east to west, its greatest width measures about 290 miles. At one point on the west, the frontier lies within 10 miles of the Arabian Sea. The Mysore State covers an area of 33,310 square miles and has a population of 98·5 lakhs. Kannada is the principal regional language and 66 per cent of the population claim it as their mother-tongue. There are three big cities in the State with a population of more than one lakh, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. The State is divided geographically into two regions—the Malnad or the hill country in the west with its lofty mountains and dense ever-green forests, and the Maidan or plain country in the centre and the east.

2. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into ten districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary.

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3. The State has two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Mysore Legislative Assembly consisting of 105 members and the Mysore Legislative Council consisting of 40 members. The State is represented in the Lok Sabha by 12 members and in the Rajya Sabha by 6 members.

Material Prosperity of the people.

4. Rainfall during the year was generally timely throughout the State, though it was heavy in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Parts of Pavagada, Madhugiri and Koratagere taluks of Tumkur District and Bellary District did not receive timely rains. Except for these areas, in other areas both wet and dry crops were good. The condition of the middle classes remained the same and showed no substantial change for the better. On the whole the seasonal conditions were good and the economic condition of the people in the State was satisfactory.

Distress.

5. The distress conditions that prevailed during the three previous years abated during the year. There was no distress condition in the State. The unprecedented rains in May 1955 and the breaching of several tanks caused considerable damage to public and private property in parts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. A sum of Rs. 35,000 to Chitaldrug and a sum of Rs. 30,000 to Shimoga district for granting gratuitous relief to the needy persons were sanctioned. Besides, the two districts were allotted Rs. 50,000 each for granting loans for resettlement of the affected persons.

6. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2212·03 lakhs and the expenditure met from revenue was Rs. 2255·04 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 43·01 lakhs.

7. The total receipts and disbursements for the year, including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads were Rs. 15770·59 lakhs and Rs. 15704·11 lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 625·15 lakhs.

8. The total net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 527·56 lakhs as compared with Rs. 99·55 lakhs during the year 1953-54.

9. The Five-Year Plan of Mysore, as orginally approved by the Planning Commission, had envisaged an

aggregate expenditure of Rs. 36·60 crores for the Five-year period 1951—56. With the addition of Bellary to Mysore State and the grant of special assistance for accelerating the progress of Bhadra and Nugu Reservoir Works, the size of the Plan was increased to Rs. 47·99 crores.

10. The expenditure incurred during 1954-55 was Rs. 10·18 crores and a total sum of Rs. 33·44 crores had been spent up to end of March 1955.

11. The entire administrative machinery of the State is geared for achieving the well-being of the people. The Plan is nearing the completion of its fourth year. Great strides were made in all spheres of developmental activities.

12. Among the several development schemes envisaged under the Five-Year Plan of Mysore, the highest priority was given to agriculture, irrigation and power development, as they formed the back-bone of economic development of the State.

13. Five hundred and eighty-six tanks were restored, 800 tanks desilted and a number of river channels and pick-ups were improved or extended.

14. The three major irrigation projects under the Plan, *viz.*, the Bhadra Reservoir, the Tunga Anicut and the Nugu Reservoir had progressed satisfactorily. The Bhadra Reservoir is the single biggest irrigational work taken up so far in the State. The project, after completion, is expected to irrigate an extent of 2,24,200 acres and produce 41,400 K. W.

15. The Tunga Anicut is nearing completion. Its estimated cost is Rs. 231·12 lakhs. So far, 7,000 acres of land have already come under irrigation.

16. Work on the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary District is in the final stage. An extent of 92,000 acres in Bellary District would be irrigated under the project. Distributaries and field channels covering 25,000 acres in Mysore area have been excavated and a special Division formed to attend to the remaining of works.

17. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project at Jog, the last stage of which figured in the Plan, has been completed, 324 miles of transmission lines have been laid, 229 villages electrified and 3,721 irrigation pumps serviced

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during the year. The demand for electric power is continuously increasing. Thirty-two large irrigational works including the Sangenahalli and Tuppadahalli tanks, and anicuts across the Jayamangali at Irkasandra and the Vedavati at Kariyala are nearing completion.

Education

18. The year 1955 was an epoch-making period in the history of education in Mysore State. A new pattern of education based on the principle that education should contribute towards an all-round development of the individual has been recommended by the Educational Reforms Committee, constituted by the Government of Mysore. In laying down the future organisational pattern of education in the State, the Committee consulted various reports and documents on education, past and present, drawn up under the aegis of the Government of India, Government of Mysore, Governments of the U.K. and the United States of America and even the UNESCO. That has immeasurably enhanced the value of the report and the usefulness of its recommendations.

19. The new system of education was inaugurated throughout the State on "Sarvodaya Day", 30th January 1955. Orders have been passed in respect of the organisational pattern; rationalisation of holidays and working days and inculcation of the idea of dignity of manual labour and social service as an integral part of education. Government have also taken important decisions in regard to administrative reorganisation of the department with the object of decentralising the administration.

20. Government have also accepted basic education as the pattern at the primary stage in conformity with the all-India practice, and approved of the adoption of an integral course of eight years at the primary stage.

21. There has been a very large increase in the number of school-going students. The accommodation available in the educational institutions was very inadequate, particularly so in regard to hostel facilities. Government are maintaining a few general hostels and are giving assistance to a large number of communally denominated hostels. But still, a large number of students in the urban areas are residing in unhealthy and crowded habitations. The goal now is a casteless and classless society

and it is necessary to make young men and women of the State attune themselves to that ideal. Therefore, it is decided to launch a plan of building general hostels all over the State, so that students might not only prosecute their studies in healthy and comfortable habitations, but also in an atmosphere free from caste and communal consideration. As a start, provision of five lakhs of rupees has, therefore, been made in the budget estimates to start the construction of hostel buildings in a few places.

Grow More Food.

22. The Grow More Food Schemes in the State have helped an area of 3,59,127 acres. The estimated expenditure under the Plan for the Grow More Food Schemes was originally Rs. 460·95 lakhs. This has been revised to Rs. 785·67 lakhs.

23. It is proposed to continue the Food Production Scheme together with a scheme for the development of fisheries in the State. The programme will benefit an area of 3,93,950 acres at a cost of Rs. 1·70 crores. The Government of India have been requested for assistance to the extent of Rs. 1·34 crores.

Technical Education.

24. In the course of the past decade, Mysore has made rapid progress in popularising and disseminating technical education in the State. Besides a few private institutions, there are at present six technical institutions in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Bellary, Davangere and Chintamani, working under the control of the Director of Technical Education.

Land Reforms

25. Land reforms of far-reaching consequences and of great benefit to the tiller of the soil have been ushered in. Equitable distribution of Land and its more effective cultivation were the basis of this policy. The land revenue rules have been modified so that, instead of land being sold in public auction, it would be granted only to the landless and to persons owning less than five acres of dry land or two acres of wet land.

26. The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, which received the assent of the President, and the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, which was unanimously passed by the Legislature, would surely usher in a new era in the history of land tenures in the State and will give occupancy rights to the tenants.

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Co-operation.

27. There are 5,575 co-operative societies in the State with a membership of 6·56 lakhs. The paid-up share capital was Rs. 1·86 crores and the working capital, Rs. 9·29 crores.

28. The most important development during the year was the launching of the scheme of short-term credit to the agriculturists with the backing of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank have agreed to afford short-term credit facilities to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. For the effective supervision of the scheme and for organising the primary societies for the distribution of loans to agriculturists, District Central Banks were started. One hundred and twenty-five primary co-operative societies have been selected for the issue of short-term loans to agriculturists.

Industrial Development.

29. Mysore State has always been in the vanguard of industrial progress of the country particularly in South India. It has a salubrious climate, adequate supply of raw materials, water and power, in addition to easy transport facilities, and cheap and satisfactory supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled. Taking advantage of the several natural facilities available in plenty, a successive line of sagacious and capable administrators commencing from Sir M. Visvesvaraya, planned and developed several of the existing industries with a view to attaining self-sufficiency at least in respect of such products for which the raw materials were readily available.

30. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the biggest Government industrial undertaking. Two new schemes for its development have been taken up, *viz.* (1) installation of a Spun Pipe Plant at a cost of Rs. 49 lakhs for stepping up the production of small sized pipes from 9,000 to 23,000 tons, and (2) installation of a Sintering Plant at Kemmangundi at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs for the economic utilisation of iron ore fines and pieces which are now being thrown away as waste.

31. The policy adopted by the Government of Mysore towards industrial development in the country may be stated to fall roughly under three stages and categories, *viz.*, (a) starting and running of industries by Government by investing its own funds, (b) handing over industries

started by Government to private enterprise and (c) encouraging the formation of Public Limited Companies either with or without Government aid. This policy has worked very successfully. There are at present ten industries owned by the Government, including the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, Electric Factory, Porcelain Factory, Central Industrial Workshop, Soap Factory in Bangalore, Sandalwood Oil Factories in Mysore, and the Shimoga Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore, Dichromate Factory at Belagula and Silk Filatures at Kanakapura. The total capital invested in these industries by Government amounts to over eight crores of rupees.

32. The number of Government-aided concerns in which Government have put in their money, in addition to capital invested by the public, comes to about twenty.

33. There were nearly 600 large industrial establishments, employing on an average ten or more persons a day with a total labour force of about a lakh of persons. Various kinds of industries connected with textiles, engineering, minerals and metals, food, tobacco, chemicals, dyes, paper and printing, lac and polish and processes in wood, stone, glass, tanning of leather, and cotton ginning and pressing are found scattered in different parts of the State.

34. While paying attention to the development of large-scale industries, Mysore has not neglected small and cottage industries.

35. With a view to accelerating the pace of development of industries both large and small, the Government have been granting industrial loans, and recently a State Aid to Industries Act has been enacted which gives more facilities for granting loans on a large-scale to a large number of industries. The constitution of Industrial Finance Corporation in the State with an estimated capital of Rupees two crores is under consideration.

36. There are 14 National Extension Service Blocks now functioning in various parts of the State. There has been a very keen demand from many parts of the State for the starting of more such Blocks. National Extension Service Blocks.

37. The Road Transport Department is working with a fleet of 190 buses on 194 routes. Fifty new buses were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs. Transport and Communications.

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The Department has recently extended its activities beyond the State limits. With the co-operation of the Andhra Government, a bus service is now operating between Bangalore and Tirupathi.

38. The construction of three new railway lines, *viz.* (1) Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam railway line, (ii) Kadur-Chikmagalur-Mangalore line, and (iii) Chitaldrug-Raidurg line, has been recommended to the Government of India for consideration during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The Government of India have also sanctioned the traffic survey to be carried out for a 124 mile long meter gauge line from Bangalore to Salem.

Public Health

39. There are at present 186 Health Units functioning, mostly in the malnad and irrigation tracts of the State. This has afforded protection against malaria to about 50 lakhs of people. With the additional units sanctioned under the National Malaria Control Scheme, protection will be afforded to another 10 lakhs of people in the urban areas and in Bellary District. The B. C. G. vaccination Campaign has covered Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and parts of Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Mysore Districts. The total population so far treated is 15,48,663. The Government have agreed to participate in the combined Rural Health and Nursing Education Project with the assistance of the WHO/UNICEF.

40. The Health Units in the department functioned under the direct control and supervision of the respective District Health Officers of the districts concerned.

41. There were 526 medical institutions at the end of the previous year. There were 542 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of the year.

42. There was on an average one institution for an area of 61·5 sq. miles and one for a population of 18,171 in the State including the District of Bellary, as compared with 63·3 sq. miles and 18,724 of population in the previous year.

43. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions of the State including private institutions was 910, of whom 710 were men and 200 were women.

44. The scheme of amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is operating according to the Plan. During the year the construction of hostels for the Depressed Classes at Kolar, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Sirigere was taken up and so far an outlay of Rs. 1·19 lakhs has been incurred.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

45. Under Rehabilitation Loans Scheme, loans aggregating to Rs. 2,95,881 in favour of 281 persons have been granted so far out of the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India. Thirty-one displaced persons at Bellary have been granted loans to the tune of Rs. 38,010. Under the Housing Scheme, 200 sites were reserved for the displaced persons in the Jayanagar Extension through the agency of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, and they are being allotted to displaced persons having verified claims.

Rehabilitation of displaced persons.

46. An important event in the Royal Family was the birth of Maharajkumari Sri Kamakshi Deviavaru on 15th July 1954. The Namakaranam ceremony of the new born third Princess was celebrated on 26th July 1954, at Kalyan Mantapa in the Palace, Mysore, in the presence of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the State.

47. During the month of April 1954, His Highness performed the opening Ceremony of the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Scout Headquarters at Mysore, and of the Sri Chamundeswari Temple and Dharmachatra, donated by Sri D. Thiruvengada Mudaliar at Chamundipuram, Mysore, and also the opening Ceremony of the Sarvajanika Vidyarthi Nilaya at Chamundipuram, Mysore. His Highness also, inaugurated the Tenth Conference of the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College Graduates' Association at Mysore. On the 19th April 1954, His Highness left for Ootacamund, and returned to Mysore on the 24th May 1954. On 7th July 1956, His Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings connected with the expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore for the manufacture of high voltage insulators. On 5th July 1954, His Highness attended the dinner given by the Bangalore Rotary Club. On the 10th July 1954, His Highness gave a party at the Bangalore

Palace and then left for Mysore. In the same month, His Highness addressed the gathering on the occasion of the Farewell function of the First Group Training Scheme for Specialists in Fundamental Education, organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at Mysore.

48. In August 1954, His Highness was At Home, at the Chamundi Gymkhana Club to meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India. In October 1954, His Highness inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the All-India Exhibitors' Association, Mysore ; His Highness also inaugurated the Fifth National Seminar on the "Organisation of Recreational and Cultural Activities on Social Education" at Mysore, and presided over the University Convocation as well. His Highness distributed the trophies to the winners at the Gymkhana Races, Mysore. On a visit to Channapatna on the 30th October, 1954, His Highness opened the Gandhi Memorial Hall. On the same day His Highness participated in the Guardians' Day Celebrations at Mount Carmel College, Bangalore. On the 31st October 1954, His Highness opened the Board High School at Komarapalyam, Salem District.

49. During the months of November and December 1954, His Highness visited Bombay, New Delhi and Madras. In January 1955, a State Dinner was given at Lalitha Mahal, Mysore, to meet Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. On the 25th January, His Highness inaugurated the 31st Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at the Crawford Hall, Mysore. His Highness took the Salute at the Republic Day Ceremonial Parade at Bangalore and left the same day for Hyderabad. At Hyderabad His Highness replied to the address presented by the Corporation of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and by the Karnataka Sahitya Mandir. His Highness also visited Kalyani and Gulbarga.

50. In February 1955, His Highness inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Annamalai University and unveiled the statue of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar at Chidambaram. On the 18th February 1955, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Mysore State Legislature at Bangalore.

51. In March 1955, His Highness attended the searchlight display in connection with the Anniversary of the Re-union celebrations of the Madras Engineer Group at Bangalore.

52. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State during the year were :—

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Sri C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Government of India accompanied by Srimathi Durgabai Deshmukh, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Ex-Chief Minister of Madras, The Indonesian Press Delegation, Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, Air Marshal S. Mukherjee, Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, Sri O. V. Alageshan, Union Deputy Minister for Transport and Railways, Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Food Minister, Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Adviser to the Planning Commission, A three-man Delegation of Indonesian Planning Experts, Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Sri B. Rama Rao, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Sri K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Sri M. Lal, Director-General of the All-India Radio, Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, The Indian Parliamentary Delegation under the leadership of Srimathi Savithri Nigam Srimathi Maragadam Chandrasekhar, Union Deputy Health Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, President of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Union Home Minister, Sri K. C. Reddy, Union Minister for Production, Sri C. M. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister, Sri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Commerce Minister, Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Minister for Labour, Hyderabad, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Sri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Communications, Sri Satyanarayana Sinha, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of

Yugoslavia, Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, The Russian Cultural Delegation and the Russian Soccer Team.

53. Among the important Conferences that were held in the State during the year were:—The Indian Road Development conference; Conference of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines; Conferences between the Representatives of Andhra and Mysore Governments regarding Provisions and facilities for the Government and people of Andhra in Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, Japanese Delegation for Metal Conference.

54. The Committees which met during the year were:—

The Silk Industry Stabilisation Sub-Committee; Textile Enquiry Committee; Officers of the Governing body of the All-India Institute of Mental Health; the Regulated Market Enquiry Committee, Hyderabad; the High Power Water Commission; Prison Reform Committee; Plantation Enquiry Committee; Fertilizer and the Social and Moral Hygiene Advisory Committee the Central Welfare Board.

55. The States Reorganisation Commission, consisting of Sri Fazal Ali (Chairman) and Sardar K. M. Panicker and Pandit H. N. Kunzru (Members) arrived at Bangalore in the first week of June, visited several places in the State and granted interviews to a number of members of Parliament and the State Legislature and representatives of many Associations and Institutions. The Commission left for Hyderabad on 26th June 1954.

56. Bangalore made history on the 15th of August 1954 by claiming the unique honour of being the first State Capital where the President of the Indian Republic headed the celebration of Independence Day.